

## 50,000 Women War Workers Seek Jobs In British Trade

**Clerks Ask Recognition in All the Government Branches; Wages Are Increased for Union Labor**

Agitation for increased wages and shorter hours of labor proceeds apace in England. Present conditions are reflected by these extracts from the new columns of "The London Daily Mail":

"Temporary women clerks in government offices in London are to have an increase of £120 a week, and men over twenty-four years of age an increase of £240.

"Thousands of these women clerks are looking with apprehension to the day when demobilization of the bi-war-time staffs of the government departments begins in earnest. An official of the Women Clerks' Association says there appears to be no ready solution of the problem of what is to become of the 50,000 women clerks. At the moment the association is trying to secure preference for those dependent on their earnings for a livelihood as the treasury have promised to urge departments to dispense first with women of independent means.

### Places Open for Many

In the autumn about 1,000 extra permanent clerkships in the civil service will be awarded to women, and an examination will be held to select the most competent from among the women now on temporary engagement. The age limit has been advanced from twenty-four to thirty years.

A protest meeting is to be held next Monday against the recommendation of the Gladstone report, which would be to restrict, confine women to the routine work appointments in government offices, barring them from the ranks of the higher class clerkships.

It was decided at the conference of the National Union of Clerks at Birmingham that demands should be made

for a minimum of £17.50 a week for all clerks in urban centres and £15.25 a week for clerks in rural districts outside London.

The question of a minimum scale for clerks between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years was referred to the executive council. In regard to hours the executive's proposal in favor of a maximum working week of thirty-eight hours was accepted.

**Dressmakers Get Raise**

Revised schedules of wages and conditions of employment affecting over 20,000 workers in certain sections of the making up (clothing) trades in London have been arranged between the London Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.

A minimum rate of pay of dressmakers and tailors will have been

agreed upon. The settlement affords about 30,000 dressmakers and will represent an average advance of \$1 a week.

At the Acnes Dawson, of London, president of the National Federation of Women Teachers, at the conference at Leamington yesterday, as women teachers would no longer to create without protest the practice of paying men more than women.

The demanded payment according the quality of work and without respect to sex. There could not be any settling down until the principle of equal pay for equal work was conceded to all women workers.

**Women Quit Buses**

The number of women conductors in the London underground is being steadily reduced as the men return to take over their pre-war jobs. Alrea there are nearly 1,000 fewer women

A meeting of South London tramway conductors and demobilized soldiers is to be held to protest against the action of the L. C. C. in continuing to employ women when there are so many demobilized men waiting for jobs.

The matter is very complicated, the women belong to the union, which Southland Yard is said to be still issuing the licenses.

The National Union of Clerks, in cooperation with Birmingham on Saturday passed a resolution that the only way to allay industrial unrest and secure increased production was by the national ownership of all industries, services, and democratic management by the workers engaged in each industry or service.

**Brainworkers Protest**

A federation of brainworkers in trade union lines was referred to as a possibility of the near future at the first conference of the Guild of Insurance Officials, held recently at Cannon Street Hotel.

that officials in banks, shipping and insurance offices, and kindred organizations would weld themselves in

lie We A charge against the Trades Union Congress of "striving to destroy the

speakers at the conference of the National Union of Corporation Workers in London.

Coming on the Congress action, A. Taylor, the general secretary, said the trade union movement was not so love, as some people imagined. There was a good deal of hate in it, in spite of the frequency with which they were told that all men must be brothers. They, as municipal workers, had come up against that bitter ill-feeling.

A resolution protesting against the action of the congress in 1903 was adopted.

**Prefers to Die Rather Than See America 'Drugged'**

LOS ANGELES, July 10. "I would rather die than see the country drugged July 1." This statement was made to police detectives and surgeons at the receiving hospital the other day by E. Perry, aged twenty-six, after he attempted to end his life.

Perry swallowed poison and was found by his father, William Perry, seemingly in a dying condition. I nvestigators Jack Finlayson and Chester Smith took the young man to the hospital, where antidotes were administered.

He wanted to pass out along the mill race and leave this sphere, which he destined to become arid. I can't be the thought of seeing the country drugged," the young man pleaded.

**Radium Supplants Knife**

According to a French surgeon, radium can be used as a substitute for the knife in the treatment of cancer.